

CATALOGUE NO. 6321.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 28 FEBRUARY 1992

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1991

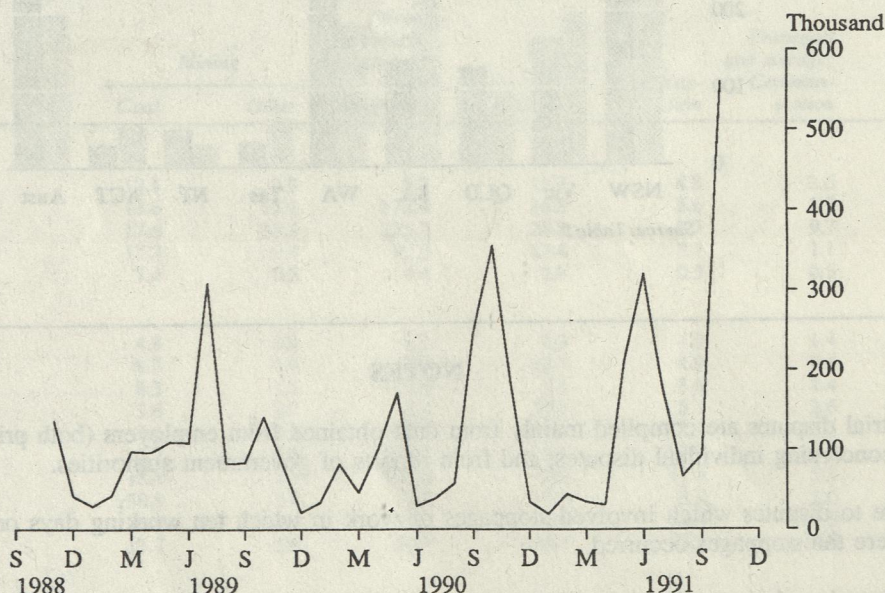
MAIN FEATURES

NOTE: Industrial dispute statistics for October 1991 include the New South Wales general strike. Statistics of the number of employees involved and working days lost in respect of this dispute should be regarded as indicative only because in some cases actual counts of employees involved were not available and the results were estimated. As ABS estimates include only those employees reported as having been on strike and exclude those who were unable to attend work as a consequence of the strike, the numbers of employees involved included in these statistics are lower than those reported in the media at the time of the dispute (see paragraph 2 of Explanatory Notes). As with all disputes affecting more than one industry, the general strike has been counted as a separate dispute in each industry in which it occurred.

In October 1991—

- There were 97 disputes reported in progress involving an estimated 566,100 employees with the loss of 563,300 working days. The number of employees involved was the highest recorded since June 1979 (1,199,400) while the number of working days lost was the highest in a month since November 1981 (944,500). The major factor was the general strike in New South Wales, called as a result of proposed industrial relations legislation.
- In New South Wales 549,800 working days were reported lost, 97.6 per cent of all lost time in Australia. This is the highest figure recorded for this State since July 1976 (729,400). The general strike accounted for 94.6 per cent of working days lost in New South Wales in this month.
- The Manufacturing industry (other than metal products, machinery and equipment) reported 106,400 lost working days, the highest since November 1981 (222,900).
- The Transport and storage and communications group recorded 70,000 lost days, the highest since August 1982 (166,700).
- Queensland reported 2,200 days lost due to industrial disputation, the lowest in that State for any month since January 1987 (1,300).

CHART 1. WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA



Source: Table 1.

INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics contact Laura Smith on Canberra (06) 252 6561 or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please contact Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6627, 252 5402, 252 6007 or any ABS State Office.

In the twelve months ending October 1991—

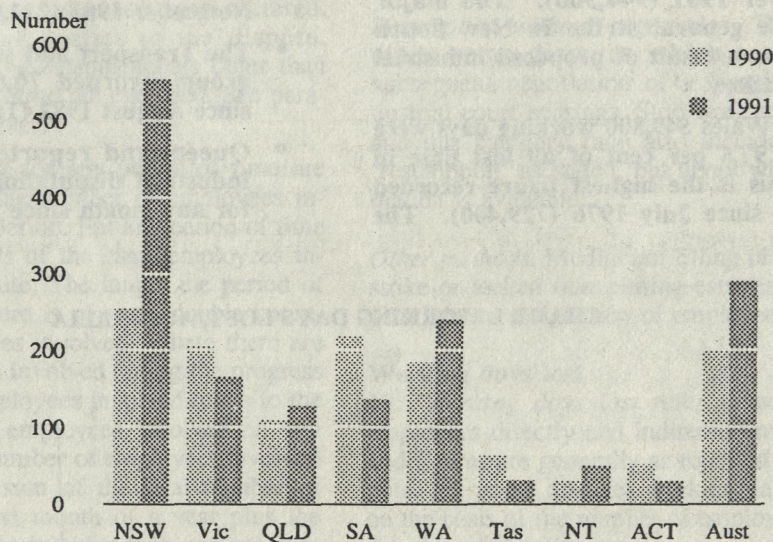
- There were 1,123 disputes in progress involving 1,411,000 employees and the loss of 1,779,200 working days. The number of working days lost was the highest recorded for any period of twelve consecutive months since August 1988 (1,917,900).
- The Manufacturing industry (other than metal products, machinery and equipment) recorded 192,700 working days lost, the highest figure for this industry since the twelve months ending January 1988 (194,100).
- New South Wales reported 1,172,400 working days lost, the highest figure for this State since the twelve months to October 1982 (1,460,300). Of these, 46.9 per cent of days were lost during the month of October 1991.

- Tasmania recorded 4,800 working days lost, the lowest for this State since figures were first compiled on a monthly basis in December 1981.

In terms of working days lost per thousand employees in the twelve months to October 1991:

- In Australia 290 working days lost per thousand employees were recorded, the highest rate since the twelve months to August 1988 (318).
- The Construction industry reported 425 days lost per thousand employees, the highest rate for this industry since September 1989 (435).
- Tasmania recorded 31 days lost per thousand employees, the lowest rate for this State since the measure was first compiled on a monthly basis in December 1981.

**CHART 2. WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES,
12 MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 1990 AND 1991**



Source: Table 5

NOTES

Statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector) and trade unions concerning individual disputes, and from reports of government authorities.

The statistics relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work in which ten working days or more were lost at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

Statistics on working days lost per thousand employees are calculated using estimates of employment from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and the Labour Force Survey. It should be noted that recent employment estimates from the Survey of Employment and Earnings may be subject to revision as a result of changes being made to the ABS register of businesses. This may result in revisions to estimates of working days lost per thousand employees. For further details refer to the explanatory notes of the publication *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

Explanatory Notes and a Glossary are published on pages 6 to 8 of this publication.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : AUSTRALIA(a)

Period	Number of disputes(b)		Employees involved ('000)		Working days lost ('000)
	Commenced in period	Total(c)	Newly involved(d)	Total(c)	
1990—					
August	117	125	48.4	49.4	57.7
September	110	121	218.9	232.3	244.9
October	130	151	95.7	276.7	355.1
November	106	137	18.9	233.4	183.0
December	52	60	21.5	29.2	34.1
1991—					
January	78	81	10.1	12.7	19.3
February	102	117	40.7	45.4	44.3
March	101	117	31.5	34.2	34.0
April	82	91	21.9	22.8	30.4
May	112	124	193.3	195.3	212.2
June	97	116	118.3	286.8	320.2
July r	116	141	64.1	202.1	174.7
August r	89	101	68.3	70.7	68.4
September r	74	84	72.8	84.5	95.3
October	82	97	534.3	566.1	563.3
Twelve months ended—					
October 1989	1,430	1,447	738.8	746.0	1,277.3
1990 r	1,213	1,224	720.1	755.7	1,261.9
1991	1,091	1,123	1,195.6	1,411.0	1,779.2
December 1988	1,502	1,508	893.9	894.4	1,641.4
1989	1,391	1,402	706.4	709.8	1,202.4
1990	1,189	1,193	725.9	729.9	1,376.5

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) Disputes affecting more than one industry have been counted as a separate dispute in each industry. See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Refers to all disputes in progress during the period. (d) Comprises employees involved in disputes which commenced during the month and additional employees involved in disputes which continued from the previous month.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST(a)
('000)

Period	Manufacturing							All industries
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; Communication	Other industries (b)	
	Coal	Other						
1990—								
August	12.1	2.9	5.2	12.7	4.8	2.6	17.4	57.7
September	13.6	15.9	172.4	16.8	5.6	1.9	18.7	244.9
October	17.6	35.8	225.2	28.8	8.7	9.7	29.2	355.1
November	17.3	9.4	93.3	23.8	3.7	1.1	34.4	183.0
December	7.4	0.3	4.4	2.8	0.3	0.5	18.4	34.1
1991—								
January	4.8	0.9	2.1	4.9	4.0	1.4	1.2	19.3
February	8.8	1.9	3.0	12.5	4.9	0.8	12.3	44.3
March	8.3	1.1	3.8	3.8	8.8	1.4	6.8	34.0
April	3.6	2.7	3.4	10.9	5.3	2.6	1.7	30.4
May	7.1	2.9	179.7	14.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	212.2
June	5.7	6.5	248.8	3.1	17.9	7.0	31.2	320.2
July	r8.4	2.9	105.6	2.8	32.5	3.3	19.4	r174.7
August	r30.8	3.0	4.5	r3.8	3.0	1.0	22.3	r68.4
September	r26.8	r4.3	10.4	3.8	4.0	r5.9	40.1	r95.3
October	13.7	5.6	80.7	106.4	35.5	70.0	251.5	563.3
Twelve months ended—								
October 1989	227.1	66.1	204.3	172.5	116.9	71.0	419.3	1,277.3
1990 r	141.6	81.0	443.5	142.8	65.7	136.3	251.0	1,261.9
1991	142.6	41.4	739.7	192.7	122.6	98.3	441.8	1,779.2
December 1988	471.3	97.4	309.5	117.4	207.9	75.0	362.9	1,641.4
1989	164.8	34.2	201.1	186.7	117.0	70.7	427.9	1,202.4
1990	150.5	86.7	536.3	133.4	62.2	129.9	277.5	1,376.5

(a) More detailed industry information is available on request. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST(a)
(^{'000})

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
1990—									
August	15.9	15.4	13.3	5.8	6.4	0.7	—	0.1	57.7
September	154.6	31.5	14.2	34.7	9.8	—	—	—	244.9
October	180.2	78.4	17.8	31.7	43.6	3.0	0.3	0.1	355.1
November	88.6	49.9	16.2	14.4	13.4	0.4	0.1	—	183.0
December	6.3	19.4	3.0	1.1	2.2	0.8	—	1.4	34.1
1991—									
January	7.2	5.0	2.3	0.3	4.6	—	—	—	19.3
February	21.6	12.4	3.1	2.8	4.3	—	—	—	44.3
March	13.8	7.9	3.9	5.4	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	34.0
April	7.6	9.4	3.4	3.8	3.2	0.5	1.5	0.9	30.4
May	146.8	13.9	5.4	4.9	39.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	212.2
June	165.4	64.7	31.0	22.4	35.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	320.2
July	r69.7	48.7	29.1	11.6	14.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	r174.7
August	r47.4	r10.4	3.9	2.9	3.3	0.1	—	0.4	r68.4
September	r48.3	27.4	r14.7	1.5	3.2	—	r0.2	—	r95.3
October	549.8	5.9	2.2	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	563.3
Twelve months ended—									
October 1989	635.8	335.1	115.5	31.8	r130.9	10.0	8.0	10.3	1,277.3
1990 r	563.1	357.0	106.8	116.2	100.1	10.4	1.9	6.6	1,261.9
1991	1,172.4	274.9	118.1	73.5	128.4	4.8	3.3	3.8	1,779.2
December 1988	730.1	362.6	299.5	47.0	160.6	18.6	8.9	14.1	1,641.4
1989	589.6	348.4	100.5	35.0	102.1	10.2	6.9	9.6	1,202.4
1990	622.9	391.2	107.9	125.8	108.4	10.7	1.7	7.9	1,376.5

(a) State by industry information is available on request.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA,
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED(a)

Period	Manufacturing							
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construc- tion	Transport and storage; Communica- tion	Other industries (b)	All industries
	Coal	Other						
Twelve months ended—								
1987—								
December	8,920	1,072	479	305	743	217	70	223
1988—								
December	15,548	1,777	750	183	725	177	85	269
1989—								
December	5,505	642	473	283	374	160	97	190
1989—								
October	7,566	1,236	483	263	380	162	r95	r203
1990—								
August	4,401	623	123	196	213	309	76	139
September	4,590	866	524	191	207	308	72	165
October	4,657	1,521	1,056	224	212	313	56	198
November	4,747	1,654	1,275	215	216	309	58	215
December	4,879	1,631	1,293	212	204	299	62	217
1991—								
January	4,774	1,627	1,304	216	208	262	63	216
February	4,379	1,613	1,310	220	208	245	59	210
March	4,243	1,626	1,326	218	236	241	55	209
April	r4,263	1,639	r1,347	r227	194	125	52	r199
May r	3,915	1,483	1,760	227	198	68	36	206
June r	3,716	1,561	2,404	231	258	79	42	254
July r	3,778	1,589	2,686	230	341	83	44	276
August	r4,421	1,595	2,711	r217	336	80	45	279
September	r4,889	r1,373	2,311	196	332	r89	50	r256
October	4,793	796	1,951	332	425	232	101	290

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.

**TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA,
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED(a)**

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>									
1987—									
December	366	172	87	91	213	177	110	143	223
1988—									
December	341	214	336	93	299	118	158	112	269
1989—									
December	269	199	102	67	187	64	111	77	190
1989—									
October r	292	192	119	61	241	63	130	82	203
1990—									
August	147	183	102	102	116	61	56	94	139
September	204	189	106	162	109	61	30	68	165
October	255	205	109	218	184	64	29	52	198
November	281	220	115	234	198	63	27	51	215
December	283	226	111	236	200	67	26	62	217
1991—									
January	285	217	110	234	203	67	24	61	216
February	284	202	106	233	201	66	17	60	210
March	282	200	107	235	201	64	17	61	209
April	284	166	105	226	193	47	33	58	199
May r	314	150	95	200	251	56	34	57	206
June r	385	188	125	240	313	56	42	24	254
July r	410	212	152	258	335	52	48	28	276
August	426	210	142	253	329	48	47	30	279
September r	378	209	143	191	316	48	51	30	256
October	554	166	127	137	240	31	50	30	290

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE 12 MONTHS TO OCTOBER 1991 : AUSTRALIA,
REPORTED CAUSE, DURATION AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT(a)**

	Number of disputes(b)	Employees involved (directly and indirectly) (⁰⁰⁰)	Working days lost (⁰⁰⁰)
CAUSE OF DISPUTE			
Wages	76	39.9	69.1
Hours of work	15	2.8	4.3
Leave, pensions, compensation	32	6.5	17.7
Managerial policy	606	749.7	1,408.8
Physical working conditions	168	31.3	69.3
Trade unionism	114	15.2	27.0
Other(c)	100	577.9	602.4
Total	1,111	1,423.3	2,198.4
DURATION OF DISPUTE			
Up to and including 1 day	619	668.5	578.2
Over 1 and up to and including 2 days	243	372.0	527.0
Over 2 and less than 5 days	160	364.6	914.4
5 and less than 10 days	58	10.5	67.1
10 and less than 20 days	24	6.9	88.8
20 days and over	7	0.8	22.9
Total	1,111	1,423.3	2,198.4
METHOD OF SETTLEMENT			
Negotiation	179	70.5	167.1
State legislation	122	76.5	145.2
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	124	346.8	707.2
Resumption without negotiation	674	927.0	1,172.0
Other methods	12	2.4	6.9
Total	1,111	1,423.3	2,198.4

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) Disputes affecting more than one industry have been counted as a separate dispute in each industry. (c) Includes disputes not elsewhere categorised.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The statistics in this publication relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of stoppage, for example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an 8 hour day).

2. The statistics of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes only (as defined in paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector), from trade unions and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes as defined above.

Change in methodology

4. The basis for the calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed in January 1987 to include estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings. They are combined with estimates of the number of employees in agriculture and in private households, obtained from the Labour Force Survey. Estimates have been recalculated on this basis for each month back to June 1984 and are available on request. In issues of this publication prior to January 1987, the estimates of numbers of employees were based entirely on Labour Force Survey data. The effect of the change is minimal at the 'all industries' level but is quite significant, in some cases, for individual industry groups.

5. The basis for the calculation of the number of disputes was changed in December 1987 (see paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Before that date, where the causes of several disputes were the same (e.g. National Wage Case disputes) the disputes were counted as one dispute in each State or Territory in which they occurred, irrespective of whether they were directed or organised by one person or organisation, or whether the dispute occurred in more than one industry. The reason for the change was to align the method of counting the number of disputes with the International Labour Organisation guidelines. In accordance with this change in definition, estimates of the number of disputes shown in this bulletin for past periods have been revised. In issues of this publication prior to September 1988, the number of disputes were counted on the old basis. Unpublished estimates of the number of disputes have been revised on the new basis from January 1985 and are available on request. The number of employees involved and working days lost remain unchanged.

Reliability of estimates

6. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in information provided by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Although considerable care is taken in questionnaire design; in the instructions given to respondents; and in editing the returns; these inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.

Other ABS publications

7. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- Labour Statistics, Australia* (6101.0) — issued annually
- The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0) — issued monthly
- The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) — issued monthly
- Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0) — issued annually
- Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1990* (6325.0)
- Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0) — issued quarterly
- Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0) — issued monthly

Unpublished statistics

8. A range of unpublished data is also available on request including dispute details at more detailed industry levels, cross-classified by States/Territories, and finer cause of dispute and method of settlement categories than those published. Considerable time series exist for most variables. Inquiries regarding data availability and associated charges should be directed to Laura Smith on (06) 252 6561.

9. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

- r estimates revised since last issue
- nil or rounded to zero

10. Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Electronic Services

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Floppy disk service

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GLOSSARY

Cause of dispute

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the reported main cause of the stoppage of work and not necessarily all causes that may have been responsible for the stoppage of work. For these reasons, the statistics do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes as perceived by both employers and employees. The causes are classified from information supplied by employers and according to standards determined by the International Labour Organisation. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important. Combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under the relevant cause. Disputes over award restructuring are included under managerial policy.

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; distribution of hours.

Leave, pensions, compensation. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the exercise of managerial control by employers e.g. terms and conditions of employment (other than disputes specifically about wages and hours); new awards; award restructuring; work practices; principles of promotion or deployment of staff including roster complaints and retrenchments; disciplinary matters including alleged victimization of union officials; employment of particular persons; disagreement with managerial decisions.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions and safety issues e.g. protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities.

Other. Disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship e.g. political matters; fining and gaoling of persons; lack of work; lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and attendance at funerals. Stoppages for which no reason is given are also included in this category.

Disputes

2. For these statistics, an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

3. A dispute affecting several establishments is counted as a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation in each State or Territory in which it occurs; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment (in each State or Territory) and in each industry in which it occurred. Prior to December 1987 disputes were counted differently (refer to paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for details).

4. When there is a return to work between stoppages over the same issue, and the return to work is for less than two complete calendar months, the stoppages are counted as a single dispute. When the return to work is for two or more calendar months, the dispute is considered to have ended at the time of the return to work. Should a subsequent stoppage occur, it is counted as a new dispute.

5. Information is recorded concerning all industrial disputes where ten or more working days are lost (see paragraph 1 of the Explanatory Notes). Included in these statistics are the following types of industrial disputes:

- unauthorised stopwork meetings;
- unofficial strikes;
- sympathetic strikes (e.g. strikes in support of a group of workers already on strike);
- political or protest strikes;
- general strikes;
- work stoppages initiated by employers (e.g. lockouts); and
- rotating or revolving strikes (i.e. strikes which occur when workers at different locations take turns to stop work).

Excluded from these statistics are work-to-rules, go-slows, bans (e.g. overtime bans) and sit-ins. In addition, industrial disputes in which employees resign are deemed to have been resolved. Statistics on those disputes will cease to be collected from the date of the employees' resignations.

Disputes in progress

6. *Disputes in progress* refers to all disputes occurring within a particular calendar month or year. These disputes may:

- start in the previous month or year and continue into the period being measured, or
- begin and end in the period being measured, or
- begin in the period being measured and continue into the next period.

Duration of dispute

7. The *duration* of a dispute is the average number of working days lost per employee involved in the dispute. The duration of the dispute is calculated by dividing the total number of working days lost in the dispute by the number of employees involved (both directly and indirectly).

Employees

8. *Employees* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

9. *Employees directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

10. *Employees indirectly involved* are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Employees who ceased work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

11. *Total employees involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of employees involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference, the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute, the figures of employees involved relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally, the *total* number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the total number of employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees *newly* involved in subsequent months. Differences between monthly and annual totals can occur due to the temporary cessation of stoppages which resume in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees *newly* involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

Method of settlement

12. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* as reported and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of various industrial tribunals operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of method of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation. Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance, of, or reference to, the industrial relation commissions created by or constituted under the Industrial Relations Act, Coal Industry Acts, Stevedoring Industry Act, and other acts such as the Navigation Act; Public Service Arbitration Act. Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to subsequent negotiation of a formal nature, such as industrial court hearings. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

Other methods. Mediation; filling places of employees on strike or locked out; closing establishments permanently; dismissal or resignation of employees.

Working days lost

13. *Working days lost* refer to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

14. *Working days lost per thousand employees* are calculated for the 12 month period from working days lost and estimates of employees obtained from the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings and the ABS Labour Force Survey. Refer to paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes for details of the way in which these measures are calculated, and the change in the method of calculation from 1987.

